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## WEATHER REPORT

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# The Evening Advocate

"By Union the smallest of things are destroyed."

In every rank, or great or small, the industry supports us all. —Gay.

Vol. XI., No. 133.

ST. JOHN'S, WEDNESDAY, JULY 23, 1924.

# 3,000 Civilians Are Killed And Wounded In Sao Paulo Rebellion

## Eamonn DeValera Is Again Acclaimed In Dublin

### FOUR PASSANGERS OF THE S.S. "BOSTON" MET WITH TERRIBLE DEATH IN MONDAY'S COLLISION

#### THROWN FROM HORSE AND DIED

**Lord Ashburton's Youngest Daughter Dies From Injuries Received when Horse-back Riding.**

WINCHESTER, ENG., July 22.—Lord Ashburton's youngest daughter, the Hon. Violet Alma Madeline Baring, died yesterday, from injuries received while horse back riding. The accident occurred when the young woman was exercising a colt alone. The animal became frightened and pitched her off its back. It was first thought her injuries consisted of only a slight concussion, but a hemorrhage set in which soon caused death.

#### DE VALERA AGAIN ON THE JOB

DUBLIN, July 22.—Eamonn de Valera made his first public appearance since his release from prison at the Mansion House last night, where he delivered a speech and was enthusiastically acclaimed "President of the Irish Republic."

#### DEFEATED ON LIQUOR ISSUE

CHRISTIANA, July 22.—The Ministry of Premier Abraham Berge has resigned as a result of the defeat of the Government's proposals for balancing the budget by repealing the present prohibition law and permitting in liquors under Government control. It was estimated this trade would bring in an income of thirty million kroner.

#### UNION OF MEDICAL ASS'NS

LONDON, July 22.—Extraordinary enthusiasm in the British Medical Association yesterday, when the congress unanimously gave instructions to the council of the association to carry through the policy of affiliation with the Canadian Medical Association, which had been recommended in the report of the delegation that had recently visited Canada in connection with the proposed affiliation. The members of the congress stood and loudly applauded the decision to affiliate with the Canadian Medical Association.

ADVERTISE IN THE EVENING ADVOCATE

#### 4 PASSENGERS CRUSHED TO DEATH IN COLLISION

**Caught Between the Ship's Plates, the Bodies Can Only be Extricated by Burning the Plates With Gas Torches.**

NEWPORT, R.I., July 22.—Four passengers, three men and one woman, are known to have been killed when the oil tanker Swift Arrow crashed into the Eastern Steamship liner Boston off Point Judith last night. Their bodies were seen in the wreckage of two staterooms when the Boston was towed into Newport harbor and beached there today. They were caught behind the ship's plates that had been crushed in and it was said the plates would have to be cut with gas torches before the bodies could be extricated. Several passengers are known to have been injured. Half an hour after the collision the steamer appeared to be settling, with the engine room filling with water and power and lights gone. The work of lowering boats was begun then and was carried on without danger, the women and children leaving first, men passengers next, then the crew, the Captain and Radio Officer alone remaining.

#### SAO PAULO REBELLION COSTLY IN LIVES

**3000 Dead and Wounded During Recent Fighting Between the Federals and Rebels.**

WASHINGTON, July 22.—Three thousand civilians are reported to have been killed and injured in fighting at Sao Paulo between the Brazilian Federal and Revolutionary forces. This report was received today by the State Department. The heaviest fighting of the revolt the message said, took place during the night of July 20th, but the result did not materially change the situation.

ADVERTISE IN THE EVENING ADVOCATE

#### TRAGIC ACCIDENT TO EXPRESS

**Fireman R. Penney and Mail Clerk Purchase Killed when Express Engine and Tender Derailed East of Port aux Basques.**

**Engineer Lawlor is Scalded Somewhat**

No. 2 Express, in charge of Conductor Nebucett, which left Port aux Basques at 9 a.m. to-day, got engine, two baggage cars, and two second class cars off track about one mile west of Cape Ray. Engine and tender turned over on side, other cars upright.

Fireman R. Penney, and Mail Clerk Purchase were killed, and Engineer Lawlor scalded somewhat.

Mail Clerk Purchase appears to have been riding in the engine at the time.

Full particulars as to the cause of derailment is being made.

#### KELLOGG MUST PLAY DELICATE ROLE

**French Idea of Security Out of Harmony With Guarantees Required by U. S. Financiers, Who Are Behind the \$40,000,000 Loan to Germany.**

LONDON, July 22.—With the Inter-

Allied Conference on the Experts' Reparations plan not yet a week old, the situation, although tense to-night, is regarded by most observers as capable of amicable solution, through the office of the United States Ambassador and his colleagues. On one principle all the delegations seem still to be agreed, that the Experts' plan affords the only solution for Europe's ills and that the alternative is chaos. Accordingly the position of security were found to be out of harmony with the guarantees required by the United States financiers, who are expected to take up a considerable portion of the forty million pound loan to Germany, with which the Dawes plan is to be inaugurated.

"Great Scott! What on earth has that fool of a jeweller been playing with this ring?" exclaimed a young man, gazing at the engagement ring in his hand.

"What's the trouble?" asked his friend.

"Why I told him to engrave 'From A to Z'—from Arthur to Zena—on the inside of it; and the idiot has put in the wholeb looming alphabet!"

## When You Start On Your Vacation

remember to take a good supply of Cigarettes with you. Don't take any chances of running short while you're on that fishing trip and remember the Box Fronts are valuable, tear off every one carefully and place them where they won't get mislaid until you return. Don't forget there are 49 Cash Prizes to be won in our Box Front Competition.

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## A Coronet Of Shame

OR  
FROM GLOOM  
TO SUNLIGHT

(Continued)

"How soon will you have to go, father?" she asked in a low voice.

"As soon as possible. There is a vessel sails on Thursday"—Jess started—"but I'm afraid I cannot get off by that. Jess, my heart fails me at the thought of leaving you! God only knows how dear you are to me, my child!"

He left the room hastily, as if to hide his emotion from her, and Jess loved her!

sank into a chair and had a good cry. She was losing both father and—husband!

The next day she went round to Manchester Square, and Lady Marvelle received her with open arms, so to speak.

"My dear, your father has told me the good news! He has only just gone. I can't tell you how happy he has made me! You will really be like a daughter to me, and the thought of having you with me fills me with gladness! Jess—I must call you Jess now, must I not?—you will try and be happy with me, dear? I shall not be a very strict chaperon, and you shall do as you like; for I know that you are one of those girls an old woman can trust, as well as love."

Once more—and, ah! not for the last time—a pang of self-reproach smote Jess. What a monster of deceit she would some day be proved to be, these people who trusted as well as loved her!

"And I have more good news," said the old lady, as she poured out the tea. "I saw Bruce last night."

Jess blushed and started. "Yes; he came in after dinner—came striding in, and put his arm round me and kissed me in the old way. And he was quite altered—I mean, that he was quite his old self—bright and cheerful and in high spirits—though row and again he seemed grave and full of thought; but no doubt that was because he was going away so far. For you will be surprised to hear, dear, that he is going to Africa!"

"To Africa?" murmured Jess. Lady Marvelle nodded, and looked at the downcast face sympathetically. "Yes; I don't know whether you will be glad or sorry, Jess; but I think you ought to be glad. There is a change of his—of his keeping straight out there, in a new life, and with something to do. There would be none here."

"I—I am glad!" said Jess. The old lady nodded at her approvingly.

"You are a good, unselfish girl, Jess," she said approvingly. "Yes; he was quite changed. Of course he looked rather pale and worn"—she sighed—"but the voyage will restore his strength and health. I did not say anything of having seen him the other night, and he said nothing to me—nothing whatever. It is best so," she added, with that knowledge of men and their folly which women acquire long before they reach her age. "Silence is golden, Jess, on these occasions. No Clansmere was ever the better for being preached at, especially by an old woman. And you are to come to me as soon as your father sails. I must try and help you to bear the loss of him, dear!" Jess' eyes filled with tears. "And I must

not let you mope or get bored. We will be quite gay, in a small way, shall we? You will have your horse, and I must get a small victoria."

And with evident delight, she continued to make plans for Jess' enjoyment and happiness, until Jess rose to go.

At the same time Bruce was hard at work making his preparations, and Mr. Glave, assisting him. It seemed as if there was no point or detail which Mr. Glave was unacquainted with. He knew all about the outfit that was necessary, and went with Bruce to purchase it. He himself booked the passage, securing a good berth, and adding a few luxuries to those already existing. He purchased Bruce's horses, and gave a good price for them, too, and even offered—in the most delicate way—to lend Bruce some money to pay off the most pressing debts, and start him on his new career.

But Bruce declined the loan.

"You are behaving like a brick and a brother, Glave," he said, as he stood in his shirt sleeves in the middle of a pile of things he was packing—Gordon being similarly occupied in another room—"better than most brothers, by Jove! But I can manage the coin all right. My governor has arrived in London—came last night—and I can get what I want from him. I am going round to see him directly I've packed in this last lot. Yes; you have stood by me like a friend, Glave; and though I haven't said much about it, I'm grateful, and I'll promise you I shan't forget it! Some day, if I come back from over there"—his voice grew grave as he spoke, for he thought of Jess—"I may be able to prove my gratitude. Meanwhile, I'll send you all the tips I can. If you don't hear pretty regularly from me—if the letters cease—you may conclude



that I've gone to join the majority."

He fell a-whistling a moment afterward, and Glave eyed him curiously. "You have picked up your spirits wonderfully these last few days, haven't you?" he said thoughtfully. "Any one would think you had come into a fortune, or had heard some particularly good news."

Bruce stopped whistling and humming, and looked before him thoughtfully. Should he tell this good and true friend the cause of his cheerfulness and what he was going to do on Wednesday? Not better not, perhaps, he decided. And he fell to at his packing again, Glave assisting by pitching one thing and another across the room.

A little later on he went off to the quiet hotel in Mayfair at which the earl always put up when he was making too short a stay in London for it to be worth while getting the big house ready, and was shown up to his father's room.

The earl shook hands, and looked at him with a half-veiled keenness which showed that he had heard of Bruce's latest rampage.

"Yes; I got here last night," he said. "Most abominable passage, and I am trying to forget it. You are still in London, Bruce? Why not go down to Leicester and get some shooting—and there'll be the hunting directly? I'll wire and tell them to have the shooting box ready for you."

He made the suggestion in the most casual way, as if he knew of no other reason for recommending Bruce to quit the gay city than his own pleasure and enjoyment; and Bruce understood, and grew tender-hearted with gratitude for the old man's forbearance and delicacy.

"I am going farther than Leicester-shire, father," he said, very quietly. "I leave for Africa on Thursday."

The earl did not start, but he raised his brows and gazed at his son for an instant, then looked steadily out of the window.

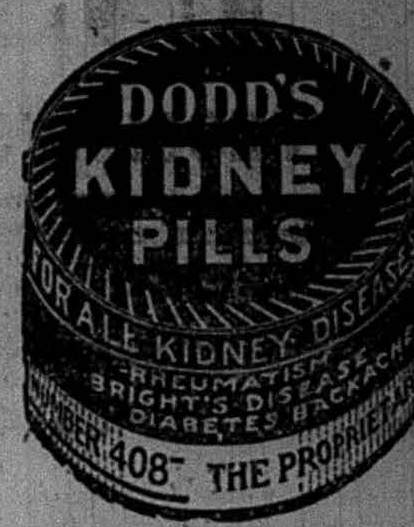
"Africa! What on earth for? Excuse me, my dear Bruce—but, Africa!"

"I've got a commission in the border force," said Bruce. "It's better that I should go," he went in a low voice, and looking out of the window also. He knew that his father was cut up, but that he would be still more cut up if he thought Bruce saw it. "There is no good in my hanging about London—or anywhere else here, for that matter—and there is a chance of fighting over there."

"And getting wounded, or—" put in the earl, with a smile that was no smile.

"We take our chance of that, sir!" said Bruce; "but I'm not going to get hospitalised or knocked on the head, if I can help it."

"And—I don't want to appear un-



duly inquisitive, my dear Bruce—but is that your only reason for seeking a foreign and intensely savage shore?"

Bruce hesitated a moment. It was hard to deceive the old man who was so fond of him.

"There is another reason, sir; but

"You are not at liberty to mention it?" put in the earl quietly. "I understand. I don't want to force your confidence, Bruce. But may I say that I hope you are not going to get, or have not got, into some scrape worse and more desperate than usual?"

Bruce hesitated again, and the earl had cause to remember the hesitation.

"I'm afraid you would think it a scrape—you wouldn't approve, sir," he said, knowing full well how keenly his father would resent his son's making a clandestine marriage. "Don't think worse of me than you can help."

"I won't," said the earl, with his gently cynical smile. "I can promise that much. And as we are on the subject—for I presume that this trouble has a woman at the bottom of it—may I, without being intrusive, venture to ask: What about that little girl, Miss Newton?" He sighed faintly.

Bruce stared at the earl for nearly half a minute. It was hard not to be able to tell his father that his hope was going to be realized. But Bruce knew that the earl would order his brougham and go straight to Mr. Newton with the intelligence. No clandestine marriage would receive the sanction or assistance of the most Honourable the Earl of Clansmere.

"We won't talk about Je—Miss Newton, father," he said.

The earl nodded, almost bowed, it was Bruce's affair, and Bruce had a right to impose silence. "And now you want more money, Bruce? Yes, of course. Fortunately, the Irish rents have come in. I reap the reward of being a good landlord, Bruce. Other men are still whistling for their rents, I am told; but our people have paid theirs, because, as they informed the agent, we have never asked for them, and you spent a couple of months killing foxes and drinking whisky with them. I imagine the last performance won their hearts more than the first. May I trouble you for the checkbook and the dispatch box? Thanks."

There was a question as to the amount, which the earl settled by drawing a check for more than Bruce asked—for a sum, indeed, which would enable him to pay Glave the remainder of the debt owing to him, and some others into the bargain.

"You'll let me see as much of you as you can. Come round and spend Wednesday afternoon with me, Bruce."

Bruce turned his head away, and made something of a fuss in putting the check in his pocketbook.

"Engaged on Wednesday afternoon, sir," he said. "I'll come after dinner, and stay the whole of the evening with you, if you are at home."

"Yes, do!" said the earl. "You won't mind my not going to Southampton, or wherever it is, to see you off, Bruce? I—well—for the first time his voice shook, but he mastered it in a moment—"well—I don't think I could stand it. I mean"—quickly, as if ashamed of having expressed his emotion—"this gout still hangs about me, and—"

"Just so, sir," said Bruce; and his own voice quivered as he shook hands with the old man.

### CHAPTER XIV.

#### An Omitted Honeymoon.

The royal road to a secret marriage in England is the license. Bruce went to the office at which application has to be made, saw an old and weary-looking clerk, made a declaration—gabbled over by the clerk at breakfast—pace—and signed a paper, which he did not read. It was all delightfully easy, and apparently simple, and he walked off with the all-powerful license in his breast pocket, like a talisman or an "open sesame" to future happiness.

The Wednesday dawned brightly, and one might well have imagined it the month of July or August, instead of late September; and Bruce, as he dressed, looked out of the window up-

on the sun shining upon the other side of the street, and thought of the old saying, "Happy is the bride that the sun shines on," and wondered whether Jess knew the proverb and remembered it. All the morning he was in a state of subdued excitement, and at one o'clock, having vainly endeavored to eat some lunch, he went out, and made his way to the old meeting place.

He had to wait. Good heavens; if she could not come, and he be compelled to leave England without seeing her again! It was a warm morning, and the perspiration began to come out on his forehead. But presently he saw her, and with a long breath of relief, went toward her.

"My darling!" he said. "I thought you weren't coming—that you had changed your mind, or—been prevented!"

"My father," said Jess, with a little catch in her voice—"my father—he wanted me to go out with him to-day—and—and I could scarcely get away."

Bruce pressed her hand stealthily. "Oh, Bruce! I am almost frightened. Where are we going?" she asked in a low voice, for they were walking rather quickly toward the other end of the park.

"To get a cab, dearest," he said. "I have found out a registrar's in a quiet little place just outside of London."

They got into a cab, and Bruce told the man to drive them within a couple of streets of the registrar's office. It was just within the London radius, but so quiet and rural a place that one could easily have mistaken it for the country. Discharging the cab, they walked to the office, and Bruce paused a moment to encourage the heartened Jess.

"There is little or nothing to do, dearest," he said. "Just answer the questions, and—there you are! Are you ready? Give me your hand a moment. Why, it is still trembling!"

She looked up at him, with a smile that came and went flickering like sunlight over her beautiful face.

"I am quite ready, Bruce," she said, almost solemnly.

They went in, and were received by the registrar. He was old, sleepy, and he needed with a very faint curiosity at the young couple who had come to be made one. To him they represented just so much in the shape of fees, and no more, and the sooner he could get through the work for which he would be paid, the better. All sorts of conditions of couples had come to him for years past, and he had long since ceased to feel any curiosity concerning persons whom he should probably never see or hear of again.

(To be continued.)

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(To be continued.)

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## New Problems Arise In Mediterranean

Increasing Tension Has Developed There As Result Of  
Conflicting Interests of France, Italy and  
Great Britain.

By W. P. CROZIER  
(In the Baltimore Sun)  
MANCHESTER, ENGLAND

After 1904, when France and England became friends, England called in her fleet and concentrated it against Germany in the North Sea. France left the defense of her northern coast to England; England, although she kept a small squadron at Malta, left France in control of the Mediterranean.

The result of the great war is that there is no need of the British fleet in the North Sea and that therefore it is concentrated in great force in the Mediterranean. This is in itself an important political event. A fleet is placed where it is likely to be wanted and because it is likely to be wanted there and not somewhere else. If the whole or the greater part of the United States fleet were to be stationed more or less permanently, not in the Atlantic but in the Pacific, everyone would know what to think. So in the Mediterranean.

The other day there was a great British naval concentration in the Mediterranean. Of course, no particular power or powers are threatened, or even hinted at, in such a measure, but

the political instability and emphasizes the other powers "take note." The problem begins to harden.

There are two new elements in the Mediterranean question as it is now developing. There might have been a third in the expansion of Greece. Had Greece held Smyrna, the coastal region of Asia Minor and the Aegean shores right up to Constantinople, she would soon have emerged as a formidable naval power. But she has lost Asia Minor and Western Thrace and, though Italy suspects and dislikes her, she is negligible for the present.

Italy herself is the first of the new weights in the balance—Italy under Mussolini, proud, ambitious and aggressive, dreaming of reviving the glories of ancient Rome and full of the idea of "the Mediterranean for the Mediterranean nations" (of whom England is not one).

Italy considers that she was shouldered out of her due share of the "profits" of the war by the United States and England. She remembers that the African and Asiatic shores of the Mediterranean have been largely appropriated by France and England (France has Morocco, Tunis, Algiers and the mandate of Syria; England has the mandate of Palestine and is still predominant in Egypt and the Sudan); whereas Italy has only a narrow strip of coast in Tripoli, with a barren hinterland, and has not even obtained the "sphere" in the Asia Minor for which she hoped.

When the recent conference about Tangier was held by France, England and Spain, Italy made application to be admitted and was refused by France. In her annoyance she had made an "understanding" with Spain. In a military sense, Spain counts for little nevertheless, she has a common frontier with France, which France in an emergency could not neglect.

Italy, in a word, is dissatisfied and determined to assert her "place in the sun." She holds the Islands of the Dodecanese ("Twelve Islands"), which are Greek in character, but she will not return them to Greece because she fears the growth of an island power in the Eastern Mediterranean, just as she fears the emergence of Jugoslavia on the Adriatic coast.

Like France, she has since 1918 recognized the power of the airplane and is rapidly developing her air force. Her press, which is less discreet than her Government, has talked very frankly about the ease with which squadrons of Italian planes, based on the heel of Italy, on Sicily and on the Tripolitan ports, could dominate the line of communications through the Mediterranean to the East. That line of communications matters a little to France, but most of all to England.

There is, however, another sea passage in the Mediterranean which is of immense, possibly vital significance to France, and this is the second new element in the Mediterranean problem of the Middle East.

The kernel of French military policy is now the utilization of the "black army" from Africa in the next European war. This black army will have to be transported across the Mediterranean from the Algerian coast to the Sicilian coast—a steam passage of 100 miles, that, in a nutshell, is the Mediterranean problem for France—how to provide a secure and continuous passage for a constant stream of black troops amounting, it may be, to three quarters of a million, or a million, or as many more as may be needed according to the length of the war.

We must distinguish carefully what the "black army" really is. It is not the force raised in Algeria and Tunis, for this is composed of Arab and Franco Arab stock which in color and civilization is not easily to be distinguished from the Southern French. "La France noire" (black France) means the tribes of equatorial Africa Senegal, Dahomey, French Gold Coast and Nigeria. These men are admittedly, in all essentials, savages. The present program provides for a standing force of about 200,000 colored troops and it is estimated that in the normal course, if a great war breaks out, there will be three-quarters of a million or more ready trained, with an enormous reservoir of untrained men that can at once be drawn on.

To transport this black army all the way by sea from West Africa to Marseilles would be extremely difficult. There would be the long journey off the coast and around great northwestern bend of Africa, followed by the passage through the Straits of Gibraltar. Submarine and airships borne in fast carriers would have endless opportunities. Therefore the French are elaborating a twofold scheme.

First, they intend to build a railway 2,000 miles long which will run from the Algerian railway system southward through the desert and drain the manpower reservoir of equatorial Africa. This trunk line will run to the border of Togoland, which formerly belonged to the Germans and is now held under mandate by France. Be it noted that France actually has the right in the

event of a great emergency, like another European war, to recruit native soldiers in this mandated territory. That is why the projected trunk line is to be carried close to the Togo frontier. Subsidiary lines, running east and west, will act as feeders to the main railway. By this route the "black army" will be carried to the Algerian coast.

As the black army streams towards the Algerian ports the question arises how it is to be ferried safely over to Marseilles. This is the consideration which, more than anything else, will decide French policy in the Mediterranean.

During the World War France had England on her side and had never any difficulty in transporting troops from Algeria. The German submarines, so far as they entered this sea, devoted themselves almost entirely to attacking merchant shipping. But the future is entirely dark and uncertain and France has to devise a means, if possible, of safeguarding the sea passage by her own resources.

There are only two ways: She may form about herself such a coalition of powers as will secure complete control of the sea against any possible opponents, or she may develop her own naval weapons of offense and defense in



such a way as to secure safe passage by her own strength.

France is already taking the second course. She has much the strongest been open to any restriction of strength in submarines. The airplane, the submarine and the small fast "chaser" are to be weapons by which she hopes to hold off any attack upon the sea passage from Oran in Algiers to Marseilles, air force in Europe, and she has always

position, but it is not necessary. At the moment the surface warships of England would give her no chance, and even Italy would be a match for her. But in 10 years' time, or 20 or 30, when the desert railway is working and the

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"black army" waits—then who can say whether surface vessels will be able at all to keep the seas against the sea planes which will spring out in flocks from the African and French coasts, form the island and from the decks of the fastest ships afloat, and will alight and squat on the water till the enemy appears and then take flight to meet him.

On the other hand, France cannot easily at the moment improve her political position in the Mediterranean. She has antagonized England by her European policy in general, and she has offended Italy by refusing her admission to the Tangier conference. At this conference she secured a highly advantageous position at Tangier, and Italy, who considers herself as historically the greatest of the Mediterranean powers, regards herself as looked in her own sea by France at Tangier and England at Gibraltar.

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The highest or any tender will not necessarily be accepted.

W. J. WALSH,  
Min. of Agriculture & Mines.  
Dept. of Agriculture & Mines  
St. John's, Nfld.  
July 14, 1924.



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## SUPREME COURT

## Frying-Pan and Fire

In the matter of the alleged insolvency of the Honourable John Anderson and Henry Cowan.

and  
In the matter of the Petition of Parker and Monroe, Limited and Gail Campbell, Limited, praying that they be so declared.

ORDER  
Upon reading of the Petition herein and upon hearing Mr. L. E. Emerson or the Petitioners, I do order that the Honourable John Anderson and Henry Cowan and their creditors appear before me in Chambers in the Court House, St. John's, on Wednesday the 30th day of July, 1924 at 11 o'clock a.m., to be heard touching their alleged insolvency, and in the meantime I appoint Howard J. McJougall of St. John's Chartered Accountant, to be Trustee of the respective estates of the said Honourable John Anderson and Henry Cowan.

Dated the 22nd day of July A.D. 1924.  
(sgd.) GEO. M. JOHNSON,  
Judge.

## NOTICE

To Steamship and Railway Agents,  
Applicants for Immigration  
and Passport Visas, etc.

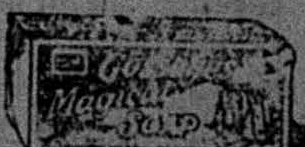
American Consular Officers in Canada have requested that all persons from Newfoundland proceeding to the United States be warned that their immigration or passport visas cannot be arranged in Canada while they are in transit. Until further notice, therefore, all such persons applying at American Consulates in Canada, are instructed that they will be referred back to the American Consulate at St. John's, for passport or immigration visas.

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American Vice Consul in Charge.

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ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND, WEDNESDAY, JULY 23rd, 1924

## The Notre Dame Bay Hospital

The request, made by Mr. Ashbourne and strongly supported by Messrs. Hibbs and Grimes, that the Government grant to the Notre Dame Hospital annually the sum of \$10,000 for maintenance, etc., will commend itself as justifiable and reasonable.

There is an all-too-apparent lack of hospital accommodation in the country, and the situation as existing at the present time in the city shows how urgent is the need for a more creditable adjustment of hospital matters in the country. Outport patients who do not as a rule leave their homes except in cases demanding serious attention, must often stay in overcrowded boarding-houses for days and, in some cases, weeks before beds can be found for them in the hospitals here. Not only, therefore, is the inconvenience and hardships to these patients almost unbearable, but the cost to the Government weighs much more heavily than would otherwise be the case.

At a meeting of the Newfoundland Medical Association, Saturday, July 12th, Dr. Keegan was the authority for stating that the per capita ratio of hospital accommodation in most countries is 1 to 250, and in Newfoundland it is 1 to 2000; a statement which suffices to emphasize the importance of such an additional institution as the Notre Dame Hospital.

The operation of this institution will relieve considerably the continuous congestion of this city with outport patients, who, as we referred to above, must undergo in their weakened conditions the hardships of travel and of boarding in this city before reaching the hospital for treatment. In most cases, the Government, through the Public Charities, must pay the expenses of such patients, and any outport hospital that will relieve the St. John's end will save much unnecessary expense.

But apart from such considerations, the Government can no more refuse to assist the Notre Dame Bay hospital than they can refuse to assist any other institution of that kind. Men, women and children of the northern districts have made great sacrifices towards the hospital project, and it is not in the sense of getting something from the Government without giving of their own efforts that they make their present request.

The importance of the hospital to the north will be readily recognised when it is considered that there are only two doctors practising between St. Anthony and Twillingate, viz., Dr. Rafter of Pilley's Island, and Dr. Lidstone of Little Bay Islands. The Advocate is informed by Mr. K. Brown, M.H.A., that Dr. Rafter may be shortly leaving Pilley's Island, which would make the operation of Twillingate hospital a matter of still greater urgency.

The opposition members' request on behalf of their constituents will, it is hoped, meet with favorable consideration on the part of the Government.

## Roads and Bridges

Our esteemed contemporary, the Evening Telegram, made an excellent plea on behalf of better roads and permanent bridges in yesterday's issue.

When the press makes a serious, earnest effort to arouse the powers that be to this great national need then may we hope to have some response.

In this little corner of the universe we had almost lulled ourselves into the belief that the matter of public highways was too insignificant to warrant serious attention. Governments came into power and passed out again, and during their tenure of office spent months deliberating and legislating upon practically everything under the skies except the one great essential factor for the development of Newfoundland. The matter of better roads found no place in their Legislative programme. The annual grants remained stationary in spite of the rapidly increasing call for means to cope with the needs of modern traffic.

If one advocated a broader policy in connection with this very vital question, the wise-acres regarded him as being obsessed with some silly fad, and thus we drifted along in the same old time-worn rut that our fathers had made

before us.

Truly, spasmodic attempts were made to build roads in the interior during the last few years, but with the exception of the Grand Falls to Botwood road, which was built by contract, the objective was never reached, chiefly because the labour end was not conducted on a properly organized and business-like basis.

What of the future?

The Country's financial condition, it may reasonably be hoped, during the next few years will permit of a substantial policy being put into effect; but for the present, if the Exchequer is not able to cope with this urgent and pressing demand, then, as the Telegram suggests last evening, the Government should immediately except the suggestion put forward by Mr. Hibbs and authorize a loan for the Road Commission, the payment of such loan to be provided for by a sinking fund; which in addition to the annual interest can be taken care of by its present revenue, namely the motor tax and Government grant.

The Advocate strongly endorses the plea advanced by our contemporary for better roads and permanent bridges.

The Government will do well to favourably consider Mr. Hall's proposition with regard to the construction of concrete bridges.

Mr. Hall and his staff have demonstrated clearly the economical side of the concrete as against the old fashioned wooden structure, and the country is fortunate in having at the head of its engineering department a person of Mr. Hall's qualification, for not only is he one of the world's greatest experts in the field of concrete structural work, but what is equally important from the standpoint of results, he is an enthusiast in the great work of scientifically built highways and permanent bridges.

## The "Wren" Incident

The Government has taken off the S. S. Wren from Fortune Bay, and, notwithstanding the statement of two days ago that there would not be any Lower Labrador service, that steamer under the command of Capt. Sam Bob Winsor with an entirely new crew, is now being sent on the Lower Labrador route.

Capt. Sam Bob Winsor is a brother of the Minister of Marine and Fisheries, under whose department the ship sails. There is doubtless the same need to send a boat on that Labrador service this year as there was last year. The Government declared that the service was to be cancelled by them, and their supporters last year were condemning the operation of the service as unnecessary and extravagant. The sending of the S. S. Wren to the Labrador represents a reversion of the Government's policy, which is an admission that the former operation of the service was important and necessary in the interests of Labrador fishermen.

In this case, the fact will not be overlooked that the Minister of Marine & Fisheries would be particularly favourably disposed to operate a steamer of which Capt. S. R. Winsor would be made, by him, master.

But the S. S. Wren has been taken from Fortune Bay, and in this connection the protest of Mr. Warren, that district's representative, against the Government's action and his plea for fairer treatment for Fortune Bay was warranted. The Government's case was certainly not strengthened by those who undertook to reply to the member for Fortune, those who undertook to reply to the member for Fortune, and who introduced matters altogether irrelevant to the matter as it affected Fortune Bay.

## BOOAVISTA BAY 'FISHERMAN' ISSUES PROTEST AGAINST POLITICAL DECEPTION

Also Calls Attention To a Game and Inland Fishery Board Matter In The N. W. Brook of Indian Bay.

Editor Evening Advocate.

Dear Sir,—Please grant me space up for a breach of the fishery in your valuable paper to make a rules. I say, sir, it is not good few remarks. First I wish to draw enough. We want it remedied at the attention of the Inland Fish- once. If it is not, the salmon will ery Board re the North West be turned from that part of the Brook of Indian Bay about the Bay and we, as fishermen, will Dam the North American Trading suffer. It is up to the Board to Co. have erected there. It was see that the Company will not stop built in the Spring of 1923; they that Brook any longer. Something have the Brook barred. Nothing will have to be done or we, as can get up in the shape of salmon fishermen fishing our nets on the or trout. What have we such a north side of the Bay, will go and Board for if not to look out to such remove it ourselves.

Just a word or two to Mr. Mon- brooks? Where is the so-called roe, re taking Mr. Morine in his game warden? If it was a poor Cabinet What does he think we man who put his net across the are? Does he think that we don't Brook to get a salmon for his fam- see any farther than our nose? I

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suppose he thinks that we don't or say St. Anthony. This would make the total seats 36 as at present. Burin District should include Garnish and thus reduce the area and even up Burin District somewhat. If a Grand Falls district with its inland settlement was created, with its 7000 population, Twillingate population would still be about 20,000, or 4,000 greater than Placentia and St. Mary's. Possibly Placentia and St. Mary's might be divided, with Placentia Bay returning two members and St. Mary's one member. Ferryland should not have the privilege of returning two members for a 6000 population, while Fogo, Fortune, St. Barbe, St. George's with 9,100, 11,200, 12,100, 13,500, respectively, return one member each. It would not be a difficult matter to arrange, and it should be done by a committee representing the whole House of Assembly. If this suggestion was agreed to no interests would suffer, and an assembly fairly representative of the whole country would result.

"FISHERMAN"

Bonavista Bay, North Side,  
July 12, 1924.

## RE-DISTRIBUTION

To the Editor.

Dear Sir,—The time has come in my opinion, where there should be a redistribution of seats in the House of Assembly.

We wonder why should there nor also be a cleaning up of the unfair and cumbersome representation position. It would be an outrage upon the people to have another election based upon the present representation law.

Carbonear returns one member with a population of 4800—or 300 less than the census of 1911. Ferryland returns two members with a population of 6000. Port de Grave, with a population of 6500 against 7000 in 1911, returns one member. Burin with a population of 12,500 returns two members, while St. George's with 13,500, St. Barbe with 12,000 and Fortune Bay with 11,200 returns one member each. The matter is one of extreme importance to the whole country, and should be taken up by the Government and adjusted without further delay. Twillingate District has grown from 22,700 in 1911 to 26,300 in 1921. Grand Falls, Bishop's Falls, Botwood, Badger and Millertown have developed by leaps and bounds, and as the interest of these settlements are distinct from fishing interests a one man district should be created to look after the inland and paper-making industry.

In my opinion, Port de Grave should be united with Hr. Grace Carbonear with Bay de Verde, Bell Island with Hr. Main. St. John's East has a population of 28,400. Bell Island 4500. If Bell Island was united with Hr. Main District, St. John's East would be equal to St. John's West with 23,700. St. George's District should be divided and Bay of Islands created a one man district, which would leave St. George's and Bay of Islands with about 6500 inhabitants each. St. Barbe should also be divided and a new seat created for the eastern portion of that district.

If my suggestion was adopted, Port de Grave, Carbonear and Ferryland would lose a member each and three new seats would be created, viz.—Grand Falls, Bay of Islands and Eastern St. Barbe

Yours truly,  
NON POLITICAL.  
Grand Falls,  
April 18th., 1924.

## PROTESTS AGAINST GOVERNMENT ACTION

(Special To The Advocate.)  
TERENCEVILLE, July 22.—People of this bay will not submit tamely to the insult offered them by placing motor schooner on bay, and they surely will appreciate your publication of this protest.—A. J. BURKE.

## BEVIS GETS CHARGED WITH MURDER

HALIFAX, N. S., July 22.—Lewis Bevis, alleged, self-confessed slayer of police officer Charles Fulton, and principal figure in the most sensational man hunt ever staged in this city, a hunt in which hundreds of armed citizens joined the police, and which threw the entire city into turmoil on Monday last, was arraigned in Police Court this morning, charged with murder and attempted murder. Fourteen witnesses were heard, including two who stated they had seen the shooting of officer Fulton. The Court adjourned at one o'clock to resume this afternoon when it is thought preliminary examination will be concluded. Bevis, during the proceedings, maintained the same calm which has marked him ever since his arrest. He smiled quite frequently while the evidence of various witnesses was being given.

### AUTOCRACY AND ANARCHY

Manchester Guardian: Signor Mussolini is striving, no doubt, sincerely according to his lights. But the principle upon which he has founded himself has repeatedly been tested and always with the same result. Dictatorships such as he has set up at the best give peace for a few years, and they are always followed by an anarchy worse than preceded them. For while they last the healthy governing instincts of a nation grow sleepy and slack. They lead, moreover, almost invariably to a foreign policy of aggression. For dictators have to satisfy their militant following. The world is too old and wise to regard hopefully any longer such stonage ways of avoiding responsibility.

## Kilbride Garden Party To Be Season's Event

Splendid Sports Program Arranged—Three Mile Road Race for Beautiful Cup.

The annual garden party at Kilbride takes place to-day at 2.30 p.m. This year's event promises to eclipse preceding years and nothing has been left undone to make the day a red letter one. The Revd. Pastor, Fr. John Rawlins, and his committee, have worked hard to give patrons the best day's enjoyment for the season.

A feature of the day's program is the three mile road race for a beautiful cup donated by Sir John Crosbie. The Pony Derby Race this year will be a thriller. Many entries have been made for this event and there is great rivalry between the contestants for honors. Judging from the active practicing and the time made, it will be hard struggle for first place, as some very fast ponies will be seen in action with competent jockeys. Football fives and other features will be the order of the day.

There will be something to engage the attention of young and old and Kilbride will be the mecca for all those wishing to enjoy themselves to-day. The C. C. C. band will be in attendance with the very latest selections which this popular band is noted for.

The ladies of the parish with city friends will provide teas and every attention is guaranteed visitors who will find the very best attention bestowed upon them.

The proceeds of the Garden Party are to be devoted to the completion of the new church consecrated last year at Waterford Bridge. That Rev. Fr. Rawlins and his energetic committee will receive whole hearted support goes without saying, as Kilbride Garden Party is now looked upon as one of the season's events which few can afford to miss.

The city motor busses will run during the afternoon, besides which passenger cars will be attached to the 1 o'clock outward freight train enabling patrons to return to town by the shore train reaching the city at 9.30 p.m.

The committee in charge has several surprises in store for those who attend and all that is needed to make the day a gigantic success is fine weather.

### Last Night's Game

The football fans who were present at St. George's Field last night, were treated to a good exhibition of football, when the Guards, in their rush for championship barely scraped out of the game with the Star by a victory of two goals to nil, in a contest that was fought to the end, and in which victory was uncertain until the last whistle had sounded. Very few expected it, as the Star team has suffered defeat so often this year that their meeting the Guards was considered easy for the latter team, but this did not prove to be. The Star were strengthened by the addition of Jack Sullivan and Bill Duggan, who played the full back positions, besides this, their team was re-arranged in a manner that was a big improvement over their former appearances this year. The Guards had the same team as in their last game. Winning the toss the Blue and White shirts decided to take advantage of the little easterly wind that was blowing and sent their opponents to defend the western goal. From the beginning a fast pace was set and it could be seen that an interesting exhibition would be put up. The Guards played well and after about ten minutes of play, the first goal was scored by "Dicky" Quick. The teams continued to press and several calls were made on the defence lines which were found to be unbreakable. After changing ends the same game was kept up. The Guards endeavouring to increase their score, but never could find the net. The Star forwards also tried to equalize but were weak on the goal, and missed several excellent opportunities. As the game progressed interest increased as it was seen to be very probable that at least a draw would result, but after about twenty minutes had elapsed the Guards secured the second goal when Macklin scored after a scrimmage near the Star goal. The players continued to work hard, but without further result and the final whistle found the score Guards 2, Star 0. Mr. F. Brien was referee.

There was a little man; His name was Henry Ford, He took a bit of rubber, And a little bit of board, A little drop of petrol, And an old tin can, And shoved the lot together, And the darned thing ran.



## The Meaning Of Glittering Streets

By GEORGE LANSBURY

London these days is a wonderful kind of place to be living in. Those of us whose business take us from the extreme east to the extreme west, or from Hampstead to Sydenham, find ourselves at every turn confronted with masses of people on pleasure bent. Trains and trams, char-a-bancs and motor-busses, multitudes of motor-cars, motor-cycles, and bicycles fill up the roads and streets in an amazing fashion.

Looking on these crowds of human beings whirling hither and thither, it is no wonder that occasionally the thought should arise: How do all these thousands live, and from whence come the means of life and enjoyment so many of them appear to possess? The question is easily answered when considered in relation to those among the crowds who belong to the working classes.

What a £1 Note Stands For

We know the miner and the clerk, the warehouseman and the railwayman, the iron-smelter and the dockworker are all exchanging some portion of their earnings with those who supply the means of locomotion, food, enjoyment, and other means of life. The Treasury notes are only the medium whereby the exchange is brought about. There are, however, many, many thousands among these multitudes who throng our streets of whom it may be said, "They toil not, neither do they spin," and yet find themselves arrayed in all the glory of Solomon; assured, also, of an abundance of the good things of life which even that monarch might have desired.

There is another multitude of whom our eyes always turn, either in reproachful scorn or with conscious shame; I mean the out-of-workers, the poverty-stricken ones, those hopeless, friendless ones, those who are denied any fullness or richness in life; yet, if truth is told, are of the same economic condition as these who "hustle through their lives surrounded by pomp and plenty, never doing anything useful in return even for their daily bread. Both sections of our society owe, whatever of luxury or starvation, existence they may endure to the labour of others.

Most people admit this when think-

ing of those who are dependent on private charity, unemployment pay, poor relief, or doles of any kind, but few of us are willing to admit that those who live in a condition of luxurious idleness and pleasure, which their own labor has not earned and cannot earn, obtain luxury at the expense of someone else, and that someone else is the workers of all lands.

Let there be no mistake, this is not written to condemn anybody, but solely for the purpose of trying to make clear what is to me self-evident—viz., none of us can possess anything of

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real worth in a material sense unless we ourselves work or other people work for us.

Those who speak of some of us as people of ample means only desire to convey the fact that some people are so unfortunate as to possess the means of living on the labor of others. Everybody knows the £400 a year I receive as a Member of Parliament comes from the taxes. If I were a Cabinet Minister, receiving £5,000 a year, people who thought for a moment would know this came to me from the toil and labor of the people of Britain. It is beside the point whether services rendered are worth the money. One thing is certain: unless somewhere men and women worked in mine, field or factory, no service we writers or talkers rendered would avail very much.

My purpose is to show that in the end all of us who have no part or lot in a work-a-day life of the masses are dependent upon them, and upon them alone, for our means of life.

The luxury side of life in these days appals me. I am no kill-joy, and am able to enjoy rest and pleasure with anyone. The fact that I do not go to races, receptions, garden parties or shows of that kind never makes me feel indignant with those who do. Today though, more even than in the days when John Ruskin wrote of "the rich man sitting at his feast blindfold," it is imperative that we should one and all try to understand the poverty of the body, soul and spirit which is accompanying modern lux-



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ury into the world. The failure to do this wrecked Rome.

Dreamers of an Idle Day

The son of Louis the Grand of France imagined the social order he inherited would endure for all time. Nicholas of Russia, in the days before August, 1914, never for one moment imagined a war would see the end of his dynasty. The Bourbons, Romanoffs, Hohenzollerns and Habsburgs were once surrounded by multitudes of those who thought scornfully and contemptuously of toil and honest labor; who danced their lives away in a mad excess of voluptuous pleasure bought and paid for by the sacrifices of those who by their labor carried along the whole world of mankind.

In London, Paris and New York, where ostentatious wealth flaunts itself on every hand, while here in Britain Philip Snowden, because of the huge calls upon national resources by these who hunt, bits of paper called credit and money for purposes of war, cannot find a means to pay decent maintenance for the worn-out soldiers of the army of industry. We cannot lower the pensionage. We are not yet able to grant pensions for mothers. The dependents of many of the men who forsook all and followed the flag, whose bones lie in trenches and graves in Europe, Asia and Africa, are receiving in some cases no help at all from the State. Others get so paltry a sum that it adds only insult to injury.

Some hundreds of thousands of men who fought and came back now walk our streets cursing the civilization which sent them to war and has brought them back to poverty, disease and death. It is said the nation cannot afford to do justice to those millions and all the other victims of our cruel social order. This is false. The two extremes, riches and poverty, arise from one cause—the unfair, unjust distribution of national wealth. Not a single man or woman, as individuals, have earned sufficient wealth to become a millionaire. There would be no paupers if there were no millionaires!

"Render Unto Caesar . . ."

Those who defend the rich and say they are a blessing, because they cause money to be spent and so make labor, talk nonsense. Don't we all know that the poor who spend too much of their hard earnings on beer or spirits do make work and trade for brewers and publicans? We also know that if this needed money were spent on boots, clothes and food, this expenditure, also, would make work. Just the same the money spent on flaunting luxury, such as is shown in the picture papers, is in reality waste, until the necessities of life are available for all.

It is not for me to draw the line between what is legitimate or illegitimate. Perhaps I do not do so, for myself in a consistent manner, but whether it hits me or not, this requires to be shunted from the house-tops: none of us has any right to luxury while even a single man, woman or child has not the fullest means of life; none of us has any right to two houses while some people cannot get one.

We now possess political and, if we will assume it, economic power, but are kept back because most of us still want something more than our fellows possess, because we still foolishly believe it is more honorable to live on the labor of others than to do manual work ourselves. The pomp and poverty which produce millionaires and paupers will continue to exist until we all cease to worship at the shrine of unearned gold, and all understand that the most honorable, most worthy thing in life is to render unto others what is their due, receiving in return what is due us.

## Jellicoe's Nephew Shot By Bandits In Mexico

Money Demand—Twice Before Held to Ransom

MEXICO CITY—Mr. Herbert Vereker, an employe of the Eagle Oil Company, was shot dead by bandits at Portrero de Llano, Vera Cruz.

Mr. Vereker met his death, it is stated, because he refused to hand over a sum of money demanded by the bandits. He had insisted on remaining at Portrero when the military garrison had been withdrawn.

His body has been taken to Tampico.—Reuter.

Mr. Vereker had already been twice captured by bandits. The last time was on May 19, and after being held captive for some twelve days he was released despite the fact that the ransom of 10,000 dollars demanded by the bandits had not been paid, says Reuter.

Mr. Vereker is a nephew of Admiral Jellicoe, now Governor-General of New Zealand, his mother being a sister of Lady Jellicoe.

## Household Suggestions

USE BREAD

When cooking cabbage or cauliflower, drop a piece of hard, stale bread into the water just as it starts to boil and let it stay in for about 10 minutes before you skim it out. Much of the objectionable odor will have been absorbed by it.

VEGETABLE SALAD

A delicious vegetable salad may be achieved by a combination of finely cut red cabbage, cold boiled beets, carrots, potatoes, celery and a little chopped pimento. Serve it on lettuce with a French dressing.

SAVE TIME

If you would save time, clear up as you work. Put the dishes to soak in hot water as they are emptied and wash them at once if you have a moment to spare.

DRIED FRUITS

Imported dried fruits are quite likely to be dirty. Dates and figs particularly need rinsing with boiling water.

PREVENTS RUSTING

A few drops of linseed oil rubbed with a cloth on the outside of a gas stove or inside the oven will prevent rusting.

KEEPS THEM WHITE

Put a teaspoonful of peroxide in the hot water in which you soak your white clothes if you wish them to be as white as possible.

Mr. H. A. Cummins

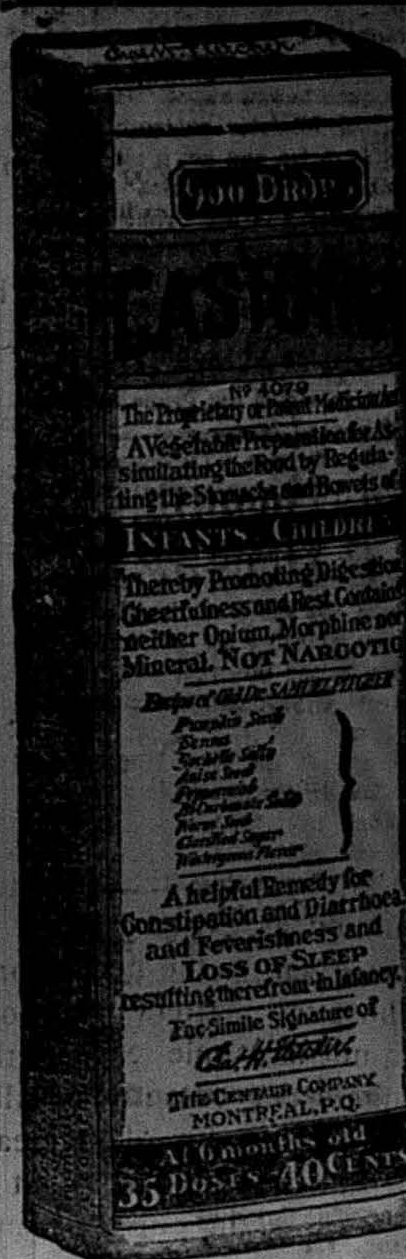
His Tribute to Mrs. Evans of Mexico

Mr. H. A. Cunard Cummins, British Consular representative, who was withdrawn from the Legation in Mexico City by the British Government, arrived at Southampton July 11th.

The last he saw of Mrs. Evans was when she was fighting on the roof of her home with the agrarians. "She is a woman," he added, "who turns up only once in a hundred years. I regard her as one of the women of the age."

The trouble arose out of the new Agrarian law of the Obregon Government, by which they determined to take agricultural property from the owners, sub-divide it, and establish small holdings. Although hundreds submitted to it meekly, Mrs. Evans refused.

She is a woman now passed middle



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age, with grey hair, and rather slight of build. She rides like any cowboy, and is a dead shot. Her farm consists of 2,300 acres, and grows chiefly maize and wheat.  
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"Mrs. Evans is now a widow, and has no children, but she is wedded to her farm, and maintains that she will defend it to the death. She says, 'You can kill me, but you will not rob me! They have, however, already taken part possession of her property.'

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THE PAINT OF QUALITY.

White Leads, Zincs, Colours ground in oil, Ready mixed Paints in all shades, Roof & Bridge Paints, Ships' and Copper Paints, Creosote Shingle Stains, "Matchless" and "Peerless" Floor finishes (A stain and varnish combined) Varnishes, Gloss Paints, Gold, Aluminium and Black Enamels, Pure Shellacs, Disinfectant, Putty, and special Paints made to order.

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ST. JOHN'S.



## YESTERDAY AT THE HOUSE

The session of the House yesterday was notable for the business like way in which the estimates were considered and discussed. The Wren, "the King of all birds," proved the stormy petrel. Ex-Prime Minister Warren and the Minister of Finance crossed swords when Mr. Warren pointed out and proved that the West Coast got \$35,000 steam subsidies while the Northern part of the Island was subsidized to the extent of \$290,000. Mr. Warren wanted to know if this was the same deal which was promised the people. Sir John's reply was to trump up a bill of expense on the Labrador Boundary, &c., but Mr. Warren in reply told the Finance Minister that his "figures" had nothing whatever to do with the question before the chair. Sir John evidently realized the fact and after the member for Burin (Mr. Lake) from his place in the House gave his assurance that the 32,000 people West of Burin would be fairly treated in the matter of steam bay service, the estimates were proceeded with up to the end of the vote for Posts and Telegraphs.

The Milling Bill, which is intended to establish a flour mill at St. John's, passed the Committee stage following the hearty support of the Leader of the Opposition, Mr. Scammell (St. Barbe) and Mr. Hibbs (Fogo). The speech of Mr. Hibbs won the hearty applause of both sides of the House. He did not take the 20 years protection seriously as 300 years have passed before any attempt was made to erect a flour mill in this country and possibly 300 years more would roll by if some enterprising person like Mr. Palmer did not come along. There was no guarantee asked for, and the Colony was not obligated in any sense. He felt sure that the establishment of a flour mill in St. John's with its bye products would be of immense value to the country.

Discussing the Estimates, Mr. Warren pointed out that the reduction in expenditure indicated, \$800,000.00—\$700,000.00 of that had been provided for in the estimates which had been prepared for submission to the House by his administration.

The Leader of the Opposition drew the attention of the Prime Minister to the fact that no reference was made

ADVERTISE IN THE "ADVOCATE"

to the railway in the estimates before the House. He insisted that the railway was now a department of the Government and should be dealt with as such before supply was voted. The Prime Minister evidently was taken by surprise and got a bit fussy. About this time Mr. Morine entered the Chamber and the Prime Minister was seen to hasten his steps towards that gentleman. Another tilt occurred between the Prime Minister and the Leader of the Opposition over the wording of a section of the Flour Mill Bill, in which the Prime Minister came off second best.

Mr. Grimes (Twillingate) and Mr. Duff (Carbonear) also gave the milling project their hearty support.

MR. WARREN asked the Hon. Minister of Finance and Customs to lay upon the table of the House a statement showing all payments from the loan raised this year and for what object the payments were made and to whom.

In reply the Hon. Minister read the following statement:

Deficit 1921-1922.....	\$ 857,861.87
Deficit 1922-1923.....	675,529.00
Militia Expenditure.....	114,044.07
Codfish Refunds.....	115,000.21
Balance transferred to loan 1923.....	37,564.85
	\$1,800,000.00

The above amount retired temporary debentures.

Cheque to signature Co. S	35.20
American Bond Note Co. printing interims	461.68
Sending cables	129.42
Glynn, Mills, Currie, Holt & Co., stamps, duty, etc., British Loan	9,469.82
Nfld. Express Co.	30.53
American Bank Note Co. Printing Bonds	2,227.78
Insurance on Bonds	1,203.96
Cable	3.90
Nfld. Govt. Railway operating acct.	100,000.00
W. H. Cave, expenses to New York, re loan	1,250.00
	\$1,914,812.34

A statement was also tabled of expenses re the Labrador Boundary matter and also of payments made to civil servants from March 1st to May 31st, 1924.

The Printing Bill was committed but at the suggestion of Mr. Hickman the Committee rose after three sections had been passed.

The House then adjourned until Thursday at 3 o'clock.

## IN JUSTICE TO YOUR REPUTATION AS A GOOD COOK--- YOU SHOULD INSIST UPON YOUR DEALER SUPPLYING YOU WITH

# WINDSOR PATENT

"Canada's Best Flour"

## PERSONAL

Miss Doris Mews of the Furness Withy Company's staff will spend her vacation at Halifax. Miss Mews was a passenger by the Digby for that city.

Miss Teresa Bowdring, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Bowdring, Bell Island, is a passenger by the S.S. Digby for Boston on a visit to her sister, Mrs. M. E. White, 24 Westland Avenue Black Bay, Boston, Mass.

Mr. Harold Macpherson of the Royal Stores, Ltd., writes to a friend from London saying that he intended to fly across the Channel to Paris by aeroplane, and on his return to London to motor from there to Edinburgh, Scotland.

## LOCAL ITEMS

The largest number of round-trip tickets for the season will arrive by the S.S. Silvia.

Owing to the Church of England Garden Party, taking place there will be no Junior League football game on St. George's Field to-night. The teams will, however, take part in football Relay Race at this Garden Party and will play a series of five at Kilbride.

## POLICE COURT

"Hell Hath No Fury Like A Woman Scorned"  
A married man from the east end was arrested at the corner of Queen's Road and Rawlins' Cross at 10.30 last night, on the complaint of a domestic, who admitted to the Court this morning, that she had known him for 3 years and on several other occasions had pointed him out as John W. The defendant, who was represented by Mr. C. E. Hunt, satisfied the Court that this was a clear case of jealousy. The case, which was heard by Mr. McCarthy, J.P., was dismissed.

## Fishery Reports

Twillingate Tizard's Harbor to Bridgeports—Ten traps in water about fifty quintals landed for week ending July 19th. Prospects worse than ever known.

Trinity, Hant's Harbor to Salvage Point—Trapping voyage practically over; total landed to date 250 quintals. Some boats are turbot catching, but the fish are scarce.

Fogo, Change Islands, to Hare Bay Head—Total landed to July 18th 1,600; about forty traps in water. Fish very scarce both with traps and handlines.

## MR. HALFYARD'S ADDRESS ON HIS PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO THE ELECTION ACT, DELIVERED FRIDAY, JULY 18th.

Member For Trinity Denotes Reasons Why Workingmen of the Interior Should Not Be Deprived of Their Franchise During an Election. During Last Election, Thousands of Workingmen Were Disfranchised Under The Present Election Act.

MR. HALFYARD—Mr. Speaker: I quite agree with a great many of the statements made by the Honorable Colonial Secretary, Member for St. John's, that if they were in the Executive they would have all their requests granted. I repeat that I agree with the honorable Colonial Secretary that it would be much better to have one man districts so that each representative would be responsible for his own actions. But that has nothing whatever to do with the spirit of the Amendment to the Election Act, as stated in this Bill. We all know that in the election which took place on June 3rd, that thousands of men were disfranchised, although any references that we may make now will not alter the result of the election. The matter has now to be looked up on as a matter of the past and we have to submit to the result and hope that it will be in the best interests of the country; but, if the thousands of men who were at Deer Lake, Corner Brook and other industrial centres had had the privilege of recording their votes, I feel almost certain that a different complexion would have been put on the make up of the membership of this House. I know that the Prime Minister is very anxious that the men of Bonavista district shall be given an opportunity of voting for himself and his colleagues during the coming Autumn. A great many of the fishermen of that district are now away prosecuting the fishery and I presume that it why the Prime Minister did not pull out a Bye-Election there this Summer, fearing that those men would be disfranchised, and I feel quite sure, although there is a difference of opinion on the matter, that the Amendment to the Election Act, as contained in the Bill now before the House should be adopted and if it was later found imperfect it would be a very easy matter to amend the Election Act in January or February next or whenever the House meets again, instead of deferring the Bill this session. Now I have heard it stated on several occasions before when we met in this House that the House would meet again during the following Winter season, because the Summer season was not an opportune time for business and that the Summer was no time to be here. We waited for the Winter months, but these months came and went and the House did not meet until the Summer again, so that we cannot tell whether or not the House will meet again before May or June of next year. Consequently, I took this very first opportunity of introducing this Amendment to the Election Act, as I thought at the time that it would receive the unanimous support of the House. I agree with the honorable Colonial Secretary that there are other things in connection with our Election Act that should be changed, but this, apparently is not the opportune time for such changes; I do not think that we should defer the passing of this Amendment, particularly when it is so fresh in our minds that delay in the passing of this measure means disfranchising so many people. Corner Brook is an industrial centre and there will be transient labourers en-

gaged there at construction work for a long time to come. Deer Lake and environment will be a logging centre. Grand Falls will continue to turn out thousands of tons of paper, and I know hundreds of men there that did not have an opportunity to record their votes on June 3rd last—men from districts other than Twillingate. Then again take Bell Island. Nobody will question the desirability of having Booths established at Bell Island. It has been said that this scheme is going to be expensive. Well, any project undertaken by us is going to prove expensive for that matter. Now when we speak of the right to vote, we do not and should not consider the expense in connection with giving voters the opportunity to exercise their franchise. It is said that the opportunity to vote is not a privilege, but a God-given right and one of the greatest gifts that can be bestowed on any man. Therefore, if that right is so precious and so desirable I think we should take advantage of the first opportunity to amend the Election Act so that laborers and others who happen to be away from their districts at any election time may be able to record their votes.

MR. HALFYARD—Mr. Speaker, speaking of this Bill again I may say that I had no particular motive ulterior or otherwise, when I introduced this Bill into the House. I may say that the suggestion for this bill came from several men who are working along the Humber area and Corner Brook, numbers of people telegraphed me previous to the recent General Elections, as to whether they would have the opportunity of voting, and they were asking for booths to be opened at those places. That was my only object in asking for and introducing this Bill, but if some arrangements can be made regarding those men so as they can cast their votes during Elections I am satisfied, and I would agree with the suggestion made by the Colonial Secretary and others that this bill be referred to a select committee, to report at the session.

MR. HALFYARD—Mr. Chairman, in rising to support the motion I take advantage of the fact that the House is in committee on the estimates to ask the Minister of Public Works why the main line grants for some of the districts have not been sent out. Perhaps the Minister of Public Works, Mr. Russell, would be able to answer. Under normal conditions the money would have been sent two or three months ago and I have received several requests asking if people were going to receive the local and main line grants this year. The winter's frost has had a deteriorating effect on several of the small bridges and roads and the money is wanted to fix them up. I understand that the local and main line money was sent to Harbour Grace district previous to the Bye Election. I presume that they have been sent to other districts. No money, however have been sent to Trinity district up to the present time. I can appreciate the fact that it may take some time for the clerks to get all the grants sent out; but it is no good to keep the money until the fall of the year and I would like to know whether the money is going to be sent out or not.

MINISTER OF PUBLIC WORKS—Some of the grants have been sent to

some of the districts and others are in course of being sent out. With regard to Trinity I am not sure. I will make enquiry.

MR. HALFYARD—I say I can appreciate the fact that it may be very difficult for the office staff to get things done promptly. I hope that every effort will be made to get it out as soon as possible so that advantage may be taken of the time to repair the roads.

## Girl Guides Return From Camp

Forty-one members of Spencer College Girl Guides returned from ten day's camp in a special car attached to the shore train which arrived at 10.30 last night. The following officers were in charge: Captain L. M. Elwin Naah, O.C., Lieuts. Rita Butler, Shirley Green, Grace Watson and Nurse Cyretha Squires.

The girls were all sunburnt and by their happy faces showed that they had enjoyed a genuinely happy holiday on the banks of Mackinac's River, and were sorry that the camp was not a month longer. On Sunday morning at 11 o'clock a camp service was held by Rev. H. V. Whitehouse who very kindly visited the camp for the occasion. During the afternoon many visitors arrived from town, including Hon. A. E. Hickman, and Mrs. Hickman, Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Carnell, Lieuts. Eric Jerrett, Hubert Rendell, M. J. Taylor of the C.L.B. Cadets also Captain Myrtis Dawe of Bay Roberts. Girl Guides Company. On Monday Mr. Brae, the manager of the Riverside Woollen Mills, extended a kind invitation to all the Camp to visit his plant, which is prettily situated in the valley. Mr. Brae explained to the Girls the process of making blankets from raw wool to the finished article. The Girls, one and all greatly appreciated Mr. Brae's courtesy in inviting them to visit the plant.

## Car Left The Tracks

A car attached to yesterday's outgoing express was derailed just east of Avondale. The express proceeded without the derailed car, which was taken into Avondale later.

NOTICE—Any party wanting a Good Fishing or Shooting Trip on the Lower or Upper Gander River please communicate with L. A. FRANCIS, Gander Bay. jly14ed:ft

WANTED:—Schooner to freight lumber from Gander Bay to Norris Arm. Apply to T. & J. FRECH & SONS, Main Point, Gander Bay. jly15:4wks

WANTED—Whisky, Syrup and Beer Bottles. Phone 627 and horse will call. J. A. FENNEDY, 13 Williams' Lane. jyl11mo

Logging Contractors Wanted to cut pulpwood in vicinity of Deer Lake and Grand Lake. For appointments to cruise areas to be cut over, apply in writing to NEWFOUNDLAND POWER AND PAPER CO., WOODS DEPARTMENT, DEER LAKE. jly21:21

## NOTICE

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CAPTAIN GEORGE BRAGG,

## Is Open For CHARTER

FOR GENERAL OR SPECIAL WORK.

For further information and terms apply

## Fishermen's Union Trading Co.

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Port Union or Advocate Office, City.

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KILBRIDE GARDEN PARTY—WEDNESDAY, JULY 23rd.

Following special train movements have been arranged to accommodate people attending above event:—

Leave St. John's Depot 3 p.m. for Kilbride.

Leave Kilbride 10 p.m. for St. John's.

ROUND TRIP EXCURSION TICKETS WILL SELL AT:—ONE WAY FIRST CLASS FARE.

## BRANCH TRAIN SERVICE.

Regular morning train from Heart's Content and Carbonear will arrive St. John's 12.55 p.m. Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays, and 4.25 p.m. Tuesdays, Thursdays.

## SOUTH COAST STEAMSHIP SERVICE.

S. S. PORTIA will leave Dry Dock Wharf 2.30 p.m. Wednesday, July 23rd, for ports previously advertised.

## CHURCH OF ENGLAND ORPHANAGE GARDEN PARTY

(Under the gracious patronage of His Excellency the Governor and Lady Allardce.)

SHANNON-MUNN MEMORIAL GROUNDS

Wednesday, July 23rd, at 2.30

"All the Fun of the Fair"

SPORTS

PONY RACE

TEN GOOD SIDE-SHOWS

DANCING PLATFORM

FORTUNE TELLER

E.c., Etc., Etc., ending with

POPULAR DANCE IN C.C.C. HALL AT 9 O'CLOCK.

Afternoon Teas, Meat Teas, Ice Cream, Candy, Cigarettes, Soft Drinks, Fancy Goods, Flowers and Vegetables on Sale.

Church Lads' Brigade and Mount Cashel Bands in attendance.

It costs seventeen thousand dollars per year to run the C. of E. Orphanages and to feed and clothe the seventy homeless, hungry children the Orphanages support. Your patronage of the Garden Party is not only desired; it is required in the worst possible way.

ADMISSION 10c.

Taxis and Busses at Rawlins' Cross from 2 o'clock onwards. jly21:31